

Art Auction

a holiday reception in her grandfather's honor. "You're going to be a scandal that brought down my father," Tammy Sue mused. Chapman, 24, a lifeguard she met while he was working at the fire station still sells a "Star Girl" Tammy Sue look-alike.

A diamond heart-shaped pendant and necklace that Alice Francis has worn for more than 40 years was snatched from her neck by a thief as she walked down New York's Manhattan Avenue. The heirloom, a gift from their first anniversary, is "very valuable," the 79-year-old actress and television personality said. In 1950s because Francis was a panelist for 25 years on the game show, "What's My Line?" she never took the pendant off.

Marino De Medici, the dentist, has become director of information and communications for the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development in Rome. De Medici, a correspondent for the Italian agency Ansa and since 1964 Italian newspaper *Il Tempo*.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II formed a wreath-laying ceremony on Wednesday at the tiny village of Arnhem-Oosterbeek. The Netherlands honor British paratroopers killed one of the Allies' greatest battles of World War II, the Battle of Arnhem. To the sound of a bagpiper, Elizabeth and Prince Philip and their host, Prince Claus, walked through Arnhem-Oosterbeek. We Garter, pausing at several graves, laid a wreath of red poppies at the memorial cross. Many British paratroopers buried in cemetery were killed in an attack that became the centerpiece of movie "A Bridge Too Far." A wreath bore a Buckingham Palace inscription with the words: "Memory of the Glorious Fallen from H.M. Queen Elizabeth II."

Baskerville, 18, died after a year-long battle with cancer. She was a reporter for the *Evening Standard* and a member of the Royal Society of Children's Authors.

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In the North Sea, Death as Well as Oil

Toll Since 1973 Is Estimated at 500 In 104 Offshore Platform Accidents

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — To those in the energy business, mention of the North Sea evokes two vivid images: plentiful reserves and plentiful danger.

Including Wednesday's disaster on the Piper Alpha rig, the number of North Sea oilmen believed to have been killed on offshore installations is 500, according to Britain's Press Association.

Britain's Department of Energy said there had been 104 separate incidents involving fatalities since 1973.

At present, there are 77 rigs operating in the North Sea, 50 of them in the U.K. region.

Since exploration in the early 1960s, oil production between the continental shelves of Britain and Norway has boomed ahead at a pace few had anticipated. By 1983, the North Sea's Brent blend, a light, low-sulfur crude, had replaced Middle East oil as Europe's chief source of supply.

The North Sea has proven oil and gas reserves estimated at 20 billion barrels, which amounts to about 2.5 percent of world oil reserves of 850 billion barrels. By comparison, Kuwait alone commands 11 percent of proven oil reserves, Iran 10 percent, Iraq 11, and Saudi Arabia, the largest, with 19 percent.

Just under 75 percent of the

proven reserves in the North Sea belongs to Norway, with about 25 held by Britain and the remainder by the Netherlands.

In the North Sea, oil and gas in the ground are the property of those governments. Oil companies, which have paid licensing fees to operate particular blocks in the North Sea, are entitled to the proceeds from sale of oil and gas products. However, they must pay petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax on the income derived.

Most of North Sea oil is consumed in continental Europe, while some typically finds its way into U.S. markets. Brent has become an international "marker" crude, against which all other prices are indexed.

North Sea fields began to be seen as a questionable source of supply in 1986, when oil prices fell sharply in the first six months of that year and made high-cost exploration of new areas a questionable venture.

But, with the recovery of crude oil prices last year to levels of \$15 to \$18 barrel, drilling picked up strongly and a rash of new fields rich in fossil fuels were discovered, including one in the English Channel.

According to Britain's Department of Energy, development drilling in fields owned by Britain in 1987 rose 50 percent over 1986 levels.

"We're seeing a third generation of North Sea developments," said Humphrey Harrison, oil analyst with Kitcat Aitken & Co., London stockbrokers.

"After the initial discovery of the big fields, the Brent and the Forties, and the development of a second wave of medium-sized blocks, companies have now started to look at small fields, which hitherto had been regarded as uneconomical," Mr. Harrison said.

At the end of 1987, Britain had 35 offshore fields in production, which generated 123.3 million tons of oil that year, compared with 126.9 million tons in 1986.

More than 40,000 Britons work in the North Sea oil industry.

The British energy secretary, Cecil Parkinson, noted that last year North Sea exploration reached "its third highest levels since it began in 1964." He said that the number of exploration wells started in January of the year alone exceeded the total for the first three months of 1987.

As a result of a spate of promising new discoveries, a plateau and even decline in U.K. production may be held off for a few more years, industry experts say. Britain is expected to revert to a net importer of oil by the late 1990s.

Norwegian production, however, is expected to expand over the next few years.

The big multinationals operating in the North Sea include British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, Esso, British Gas, Marathon, Amoco, Mobil, Statoil of Norway, and Norsk Hydro.

RIG: Fire on Platform

(Continued from page 1)

was a continuous flame that burned off excess gas.

John Garrett, the Labor Party's shadow minister on energy, said he was "appalled" by the disaster and called for an "immediate inquiry."

Roger Lyons, assistant general secretary of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union, whose members were working on the platform, told reporters that in the interests of the oil workers in the North Sea and their families, the government should name an independent health and safety inspection team.

Last year, the 34,000-ton platform, which cost about \$90 million to build, produced an average of 167,200 barrels of oil a day and 23 million cubic feet of natural gas. It was constructed of several flat-roofed structures and had a heli-copter landing pad and recreation rooms for the workers.

Scottish Secretary Malcolm Rifkind promised an extensive inquiry into the tragedy. "Naturally, one is horrified at the possible scale of the injuries," he said. "It is a constant reminder that the work in the North Sea is potentially dangerous."

Bonn Sees AIDS Road Risk

Associated Press

BONN — Motorists in West Germany must add two pairs of surgical gloves to the first-aid kits they are required to carry in their automobiles, under a new law designed to curb the spread of AIDS. A Transportation Ministry spokesman, Bernd Bialleck, said on Wednesday that the regulation would take effect Oct. 1.

The very best
in good taste.



DROUGHT:
Dust Bowl Again?

(Continued from page 1)

(3.4 centimeters) inches of rain fell in Custer County, the lowest recorded amount of springtime moisture in 54 years.

In the last three weeks, thousands of cows and calves have been loaded aboard trucks and shipped out of Montana to prevent them from starving.

Families have begun to abandon ranches in eastern Montana, and Miles City, population 9,000, is in another economic decline.

In 1929, when drought began to damage crops, 4.31 million people lived on the Great Plains. By 1940, according to census figures, the population of the 399 counties had dropped to 4.2 million.

In many counties, the population has never returned to the levels of the 1930s.

"I can't believe it," Mr. Brushkin said. "I am completely amazed."

The highest price of the evening

right will be the deciding factor," he said.

The compensation question is "moving along with a very deliberate speed," but Mr. Fitzwater said he could not predict when any decision would be reached.

■ 21 Minutes to Identify

The Vincennes had 21 minutes to identify the Iranian Airbus before it shot down, Iran's air force commander said Thursday. Reporters received from Tehran.

Brigadier General Mansour Sattari asserted to Western reporters that the attack was deliberate, but

"You had 21 minutes to identify an airliner," he said, disputing an assertion by Admiral Crowe that the Vincennes had only four minutes to establish whether it was being approached by a fighter jet or an airliner.

"Any radarman is able to identify the difference between a big wide-bodied airliner and a fighter-bomber," he added. "If he is not able to do this, he should not be allowed to sit at the radar."

The general said tapes from the

Iranian control tower at Bandar Abbas would be presented to an international inquiry to show that the plane emitted identifying signals, that it was on course and that it was climbing — not making a hostile descent against the Vincennes.

He said disregard for Iranian lives was partly the cause for the failure to set up a system to control the advanced military technology.

"They don't care," he said. "If it was in the Gulf of Mexico, they would have established such a system."

"If you haven't built a command and control system you can say the last three people in the chain on the Vincennes made a mistake," he added. "But the higher echelons, the political people, are responsible."

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Lighting a Soviet Fire

His economic reforms sputtering, Mikhail Gorbachev decided to wrest at least the promise of real political change from the recent Communist Party conference. He got it. Conference agreed to slash the party's role in decision-making and management and to turn the government into a president-and-parliament system.

True, there is more guideline than blueprint here. Among the institutions changed with working out details is a still-unreconstructed Central Committee. But timetables are emerging, and Mr. Gorbachev's demonstrated political prowess seems to judge the changes unrealizable.

The larger problem lies in a paradox: Mr. Gorbachev holds that his economic reforms can never hurdle the status quo unless he is joined by a push from below. Past reforms have failed, he says, because they did not involve the people. Yet the people seem to be awaiting some fruit of reform, some tangible sign of a better life, before committing themselves to political change.

At the conference's six resolutions, the most significant would transfer power from the party to elected legislatures at all levels. A new Congress of People's Deputies, chosen in open elections, would in turn select a president with broad executive powers. Even the Communist Party would undergo important reforms. Its staff would be cut and its officials, competitively chosen, would serve fixed terms. And legal reforms would create an independent judiciary.

The Central Committee is to devise details this month for translating the resolutions into action. Elections for the new legislature are set for April; elections to local and regional bodies for late 1984.

Mr. Gorbachev, however, seems certain that such changes from above cannot succeed without the active participation of the rest of Soviet society. At one point in the heated debate, a critic asked why he did not just sweep away obstinate anti-reformers.

"We have tried to do it from the top several times," Mr. Gorbachev responded, "and we failed. The bureaucrats will always find a wagonload of arguments and in the end you give up. We are striving through our political reforms to move the whole of society forward. Then there will be no way out for the bureaucrats. The earth will burn under their feet."

Certainly the seismic party conference seized the attention of ordinary Russians glued to radio and television. Not the least of their rewards was a dramatic airing of the rift between Mr. Gorbachev's conservative second-in-command, Yegor Ligachev, and the liberal reformer and former Moscow party boss, Boris Yeltsin, a confrontation that left Mr. Gorbachev solidly in the middle.

Amid such turmoil, it was easy to empathize with Mr. Ligachev: "Policy-making is not as easy as slumping down cabbage soup. Caution should be combined with decisiveness. As the saying goes, before going into the room, make sure you can get out again."

Yet Mr. Gorbachev showed little concern for caution. He seems to believe that ending 20 years of stagnation requires turning things inside out. Perhaps the public does too. In a preconference poll, 8 out of 10 respondents said perestroika, restructuring, was essential. Equally significant, almost as many agreed that so far, "instead of real perestroika, we are just having a lot of talk."

A lot more talk is what they got at the party conference, along with the promise of fundamental political change. With the rest of the world, they found both entrancing. Yet Mr. Gorbachev clearly wants more than their interest. He wants them to force perestroika from below, "to make the bureaucrats' feet burn." The cold question that remains is whether he can light the fire before ordinary Russians get their first taste of fatter paychecks, shorter lines and better-stocked shelves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What Democrats Want

The latest product of Democratic harmony calls to mind the old joke about the disgruntled speech writer. Unhappy that his boss took credit for speeches he never even looked at until he delivered them, the speech writer prepared a new one. "I'm going to tell you," the pol read to a big audience of constituents, "how to have prosperity and absolutely no inflation, at the same time. I'm going to tell you how to cut the defense budget and yet make our military stronger. I'm going to tell you how to restore traditional morality and yet let everyone do his or her own thing." Then he flips to the next page, which is blank except for the line: "Guess what? You're on your own."

The difference is that the latest draft of the Democrats' platform does not have a next page. The chairman of the committee that produced it, Governor James Blanchard of Michigan, is proud that at 3,500 words it is only one-tenth the length of the last Democratic platform, and that it does not contain the specific payoffs to all the caucuses and interest groups that were in that document. He should be proud also of the prose, which apparently in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Constitution marches along quite agreeably in 18th century ca-

dence. And we guess he is proud that the Democrats are going to come out for all good things, from portable pensions to "life-long education and training," "safe, high-quality, affordable and accessible child care that enables parents to work and their children to get a start on their early education and personal fulfillment" and "access to affordable, comprehensive health care."

As Jesse Jackson's representatives were

ruke enough to point out, however, the platform does not give one hint on how Michael Dukakis' Democrats propose to pay for all these good things. We are not sure that the Jackson solutions of returning taxes on the "very richest" to 1977 levels and on corporations to 1980 levels are quite the right ones, but at least Mr. Jackson is giving voters an idea of how would get where he wants to go. This appears to be the one minority plank on domestic policy Mr. Jackson may bring before the delegates, and on this one, or some version of it, he deserves to win. Mr. Dukakis has specified all manner of destinations, some of them worthy and sensible. But the platform draft his supporters have produced does not give any hint of what vehicle and fuel he would use to get there.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Free and Competing

When Richard Rovsek, a California marketing specialist, examined the little American flag his son Christian was waving on the Fourth of July parade last year, he saw red. The label said "Made in Hong Kong." Mr. Rovsek promptly composed a proposal to ban all flag imports, and sent it off to everyone he could think of. Seized with the symbolism of Old Glory, Mr. Rovsek symbolizes a concern that America is slipping. Books and politicians portray a nation in decline. It is now the world's biggest debtor, and every day another foreign predator scoops up a building or a corporation.

This week the United States celebrated its bloody separation from a long-dead king of England. What has happened to that independence? Freedom from a foreign tyrant is not the issue now; today it is the seeming threat of a boy's imported flag.

It is a mistake to think that Americans have ever been independent of their fellow Earthlings. Without foreign capital in the 18th century, it might still be an underdeveloped country. Modern America still needs foreign capital, foreign oil, foreign customers. What flags people, despite their complicity as consumers, is seeing those little flags from Hong Kong — and popular imports from Hyundai, Sony and Hasselblad. What

they fail to notice are American products growing overseas — the shiploads of grain, IBM computers, Boeing jets and more.

Nagging, too, is seeing Japanese money in prime downtown real estate, British adventurers grabbing the Koppers Company, Texaco selling refineries to the Saudis. But what is unseen is America's direct investment in industry abroad, still growing and still larger than foreigners' direct investment here.

The message is interdependence, greater now because the world is changing, and still greater because of the long-running U.S. budget deficit. America is still No. 1, and likely to remain so despite huge imbalances in the economy. But it is not the America that once reigned without challenge.

Those flags do rattle. Imports of inexpensive printed flags are growing. But sales of standard flags made in the U.S.A. are rising. Foreign producers of standard flags are trying to compete, without much success. Altered to a particularly aggressive pitch from Taiwan, Representative Harley Staggers of West Virginia has introduced an American Flag Fidelity Act that would halt all imports. But prohibitions symbolize the wrong America. The real America welcomes competition, even among flag makers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Meese and the Candidates

The announcement by Edwin Meese that he will resign shortly as U.S. attorney general, following a special prosecutor's report on his activities, is the latest in a series of episodes that have given the Reagan administration an unenviable reputation for breaches of ethics. His departure will be a relief to Vice President George Bush as the election campaign approaches. [It is] . . . a salutary reminder to Mr. Bush and to Michael Dukakis of the perils facing them. Each candidate will have to choose a running mate in the

knowledge that anyone whose record is less than snow-white could bring down the ticket. And whichever is elected will have to put together a sizable governing team, any of whose members could turn out to be a major embarrassment. Mr. Bush has witnessed such embarrassment at first hand and may be touched further by it prior to election day.

Mr. Dukakis has had to dismiss a campaign manager for destroying Senator Joseph Biden's chances by leaking the Kinnoch video to the press. Putting together a U.S. administration these days is no easy task.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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U.S. Gulf Policy Is Adrift Without a Rudder

By Gary Sick

WASHINGTON — The course of U.S.-Iranian relations has been distorted during the past decade by a series of bizarre and improbable events — the collapse of the shah, the taking of American hostages, the Iran-contra affair. To that list must now be added the deaths of those aboard Iran Air Flight 655. The tragedy will plague relations long after the investigations are completed and the public rhetoric subsides.

This disaster, the latest casualty of a policy that has lost its sense of direction, could not come at a worse moment. There are growing signs that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is seriously ill and that a power struggle is under way in Tehran. The downing of the airliner will be exploited by the ultra-militants to strengthen their position and to mask once again the shortcomings of their failed policies.

In the last few months, U.S. forces have been deployed aggressively and provocatively to the hottest parts of the Gulf. The United States has assumed responsibility not only for ships that fly its flag, including 11 reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, but also for any ship that finds itself under attack. This expansion of the U.S. role was a disaster waiting to happen.

There is no such thing as a risk-free foreign policy, and U.S. military forces are trained and equipped to put their lives on the line in the interest of national security. Americans are properly concerned with the failure of technology that permitted an Airbus to be mistaken for an F-14 fighter. But the real failure was not technology, it was policy. The question in this case must be: What national purpose is served by the high-risk U.S. policy in the Gulf?

The question is easier to ask than to answer. The U.S. presence began to grow in early 1987, after the Iraqi attack on the Stark and the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers. The underlying basis for the policy, however, was the embarrassment of the Iran-contra affair, which punctuated U.S. credibility with the Arab states of the Gulf and created the impression that Washington had shifted its support to Iran in the Gulf War. To compensate for that bungled policy, America tilted sharply toward Iraq and tried to reassure Arab allies by providing a more active security umbrella in the Gulf.

At the time this policy was initiated, the great fear was that Iran would win the war, thereby upsetting the political balance in the Middle East. The U.S. presence was designed to

counter and deter Iranian attacks on naval shipping and pressure Iran to accept a cease-fire. That made perfect good sense at the time.

However, the success and popularity of the military option diminished the attractiveness of more complicated and equivocal diplomatic efforts. At the United Nations, the United States pressed single-mindedly for an embargo on Iran while resisting efforts by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to fashion a cease-fire.

The high point of the secretary-general's efforts came in February, when Iran made a formal offer to observe a cease-fire in return for the formation of an independent commission to investigate the causes of the war. Because of Washington's preoccupation with an arms embargo, the Iranian offer was never put to the test.

What is the situation today?

• U.S. forces have effectively inserted themselves between the two warring parties. U.S. ships and planes function almost as an adjunct to the Iraq war machine. The United States has become an undeclared belligerent.

• The number of attacks against shipping in the Gulf is substantially greater today than when the present U.S. military policy was adopted.

• Despite the American presence, neither Iran nor Iraq has been deterred from pursuing an anti-shipping strategy.

• As the U.S. military presence increased, U.S. diplomatic influence declined. Iraq, sensing victory, began to back away from the United States.

U.S. military policy was never limited to a broader diplomatic strategy. As a result, the prospects for a peace settlement have faded. Washington has lost influence with the party it chose to support and America finds itself at the mercy of events in the Gulf War with no ability to shape the course of those events.

There is no easy way out of this policy tangle. There are, however, some questions that should be directed not to the captains of naval units

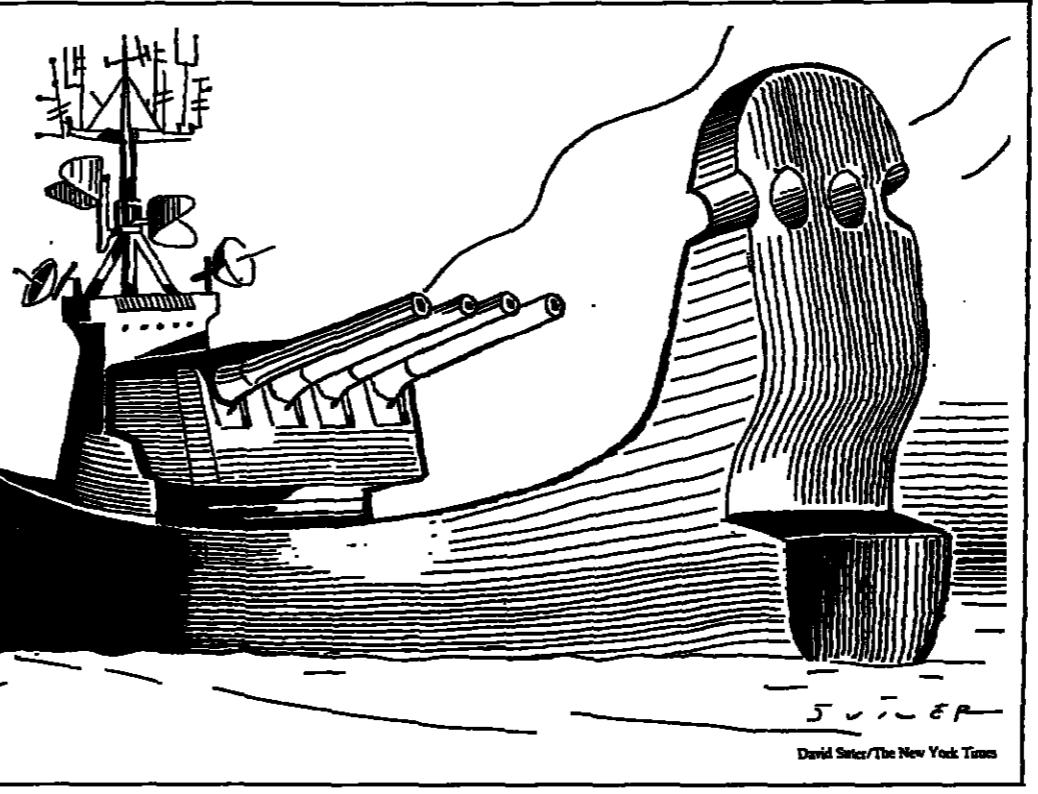
but to those who give them orders. What is the object of Washington's assertive military policy in the Gulf? America's supreme interest is to end the fighting, but is its military presence serving that objective?

Is it time to reconsider the rules of engagement for U.S. forces in the Gulf? The evidence suggests that the aggressive U.S. patrolling strategy tends to start fights, not end them.

Finally, is this not the moment to re-examine deployment patterns? The practice of routinely sending ships in harm's way without a clear sense of what America hopes to accomplish is more bravado than strategy. It can lower its profile without lowering either its commitment or its presence.

President Ronald Reagan hurriedly proclaimed the Airbus incident closed. True, the historical tape cannot be replayed. The dead cannot be brought back to life. But the need to examine the assumptions and practices that led to this disaster is urgent.

The writer, who served on the National Security Council staff from 1976 to 1981, is a retired U.S. Navy captain and a specialist on Iran. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



David Salle/The New York Times

Iraq's Allies Should Now Help End the Tanker War

By Robin Wright

WASHINGTON — Nothing will put Iran Air flight 655 back into the sky, but there is one sure way to avert another tragedy: withdrawing U.S. naval forces from the Gulf. Fortunately, Iran's declining fortunes on the battlefield front with Iraq have provided a compelling and face-saving reason to leave.

The Reagan administration clearly

cannot pull out of the Gulf unilaterally, not after its 1982-84 fiasco in Lebanon, when the Marines were ordered to cut and run. But it could join with Iraq's other patrons, suppliers and friends to pressure President Saddam Hussein to end the tanker war, which is no longer needed to keep Iran in check.

For its part, Iran is almost certainly eager to call off the tanker war. Tehran and Washington share at least one interest: freedom of navigation in the Gulf. Iraq can export its oil by pipelines through Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Iran is totally dependent on the Gulf waters, not just for oil exports but for imports of basic commodities. Its growing economic woes make an end to the tanker war all the more vital.

Moreover, as Secretary of State George Shultz made clear this week, Iran has signaled an interest in exploring ways to mediate an end to the conflict, eventually leading to the U.S. naval deployment a year ago. Since then, the U.S. forces have effectively shielded the Iraqis from counterattacks.

Before now, it was hard to argue

for an end to the tanker war. Iraq had few other ways to hold off Iran. Otherwise, it might actually lose the war, or, in the eyes of those most fearful of Iranian zealotry, Iran might win it.

Since April 17, however, the tide of the war has turned. Iran first lost the strategic Faw peninsula, followed by losses at Mehran, Shabalan and most recently, the Majnoon Islands.

Many military analysts felt that Iran had a springboard to victory on the key southern front near the Iraqi port city of Basra. But Iraq has now recaptured the area, virtually removing the threat, at least for the time being. Iran's military shows few signs of being able or willing to hold off the Iraqis, much less successfully regain the initiative. With Iraq on the offensive, the justification for the tanker war, where every escalation has been the nervous Gulf states to allow America to use their bases.

Putting pressure on Iraq need not threaten Washington's budding relationship with Baghdad. It will help restore credibility to America's official position of neutrality in the conflict. More important, if it succeeds, and the tanker war is ended, Western ships could withdraw gracefully and the chances for ending the Middle East's bloodiest war would improve dramatically.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace who recently returned from a trip to Iran, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For its part, General Chaowalit played a prominent role in negotiating an end to the fighting. The incident revealed many shortcomings in the Thai armed forces.

The battlefield performance of the military has been widely criticized, which might explain the army's acquiescence in the decision by Mr. Prem to dissolve the National Assembly at the end of April and hold elections July 24.

The conflict over the succession to Mr. Prem is now likely to be more intense than ever as General Chaowalit and his supporters seek to make up lost ground.

Viewed from a wider perspective, the Ronklao incident seems to further dimmed prospects for a compromise settlement of the Cambodian conflict. The fighting, and subsequent diplomatic intransigence by Laotian leaders, who have been pointedly celebrating their great "victory" over Thailand, lends credence to the argument by hard-line Thai policy-makers that it is impossible to negotiate with Vietnam and its two satellites in Indochina.

With elections near, political party will rise its fortunes by advocating a new policy direction on the Cambodian conflict. When the political stakes are high, to err on the side of patriotism makes sense.

After two months the Thais had suffered 700 casualties and lost three aircraft in an operation that cost more than \$100 million. They were unable to capture the Laotian strongholds. Only a cease-fire in February saved Thailand from further losses and humiliation by its

smaller neighbor. General Chaowalit played a prominent role in negotiating an end to the fighting. The incident revealed many shortcomings in the Thai armed forces.

The

How Bush Could Look Interesting

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In armed services slang, "the pucker factor" is the stress that affects human beings on full alert. If the factor is missing, the person reacts like a robot, numb to sensitizing tension; if the factor is too high, the person crumples or "puckers" in panic.

Monteith after an engagement with Iranian boats, the captain of the cruiser Vincennes made a decision to shoot down an unidentified aircraft he had reason to believe was menacing his ship.

As the plane approached, ignoring repeated warnings and reportedly sending conflicting signals, the officer must have thought of the fate of the frigate Stark in those waters last year: 37 U.S. sailors dead, the maimed captain dismissed.

Conspiracy theorists suggest a plot by the ayatollah, in a war that has cost more than a million lives, goes the theory, what are 300 more? Why not fly a civilian airliner over a place of military action with a kamikaze pilot? The result was great embarrassment for the Great Satan, a rekindling of war fever, and a possible opening to negotiations with Iran acting as victim instead of perpetrator.

Again, it is rare that a plot is executed with such precision.

To draw instruction from this tragedy, consider the mounds of political men.

Jesse Jackson did his moral-equivalence thing, finding no difference between this accident in a war zone and the deliberate downing of a Korean airliner.

George Bush, with his combat pilot experience, said the ship's captain "followed the rules" and "did what he had to do." Michael Dukakis, recognizing he could not get by another Gulf crisis with an "insufficient information" brush-off, split the difference, observing "we have the right to defend our forces against imminent threats" and then calling for investigations and an end to the war.

More important is what the candidates can learn from the incident. The man who would be president must be prepared to face the same kind of terrible choice as Captain Rogers faced, and on a much greater level of magnitude.

The unthinkable: It may be that a president will be told of approaching missiles. He will have 20 minutes to evaluate their source and targets, determine whether they were fired accidentally or by design, and decide whether to launch retaliatory missiles before the incoming missiles wipe them out.

One adviser may counsel passive acceptance of fate, in the hope that the threat is illusory or the launch accidental; another may demand a response for the sake of justice, or to deter future first-strikers, or in the hope that a ravaged world, freedom's survivors would prevail.

It would not be a movie or a bad dream. The country entrusts a president, in such an extremity, to draw on his life's experience and to have considered before what he should do.

Like Captain Rogers, he would be forced under incredible stress to choose action or inaction. In selecting a leader, a country must consider experience, forethought and the pucker factor, just as the next president must remember both the Vincennes and the Stark.

Present technologies, but even more so the stealth designs that are expected to dominate strategic thinking in the

In the Gulf, a Fearful Choice And a Lesson for Presidents

By William Safire

Iranians than the Israelis killed Arabs in the Palestinian uprising; shouldn't this burden America with guilt?

No. Sorrows is the proper reaction, the nation that started the war (Iraq) and the nation that grimly demands victory (Iran). The United States and its allies are there to prevent Iran from winning and/or to prevent the Soviet Union from picking up the pieces.

Some military second-guessers say he was right to believe his ship was under fire for not acting with dispatch.

The man is Robert Bork. Nominating Judge Bork would be condign punishment for the senators who comprised last year's lynch mob; the only hypocrites they then advanced.

You remember: Many said the cause of the "balance" of the Supreme Court, and no one questioned his intelligence or integrity, only his "judicial temperament," and if Judge Bork had been nominated to a position to serve on the president's court, it would be different. So they said.

Nominating Judge Bork would make the president seem less fit to lead in final phase. Democrats do not want to fight with him because he is popular and because the nation's problems require the torture of thought. And Democrats would not want to end the autumn campaign looking like many Brutuses, with Judge Bork blood again on their togas.

The second thing Mr. Bush does is settle on an interesting running mate. Here are three possibilities:

In the Fog of War

THE one certainty about the Airbus disaster in the Gulf is that the basic story will change and change. Then it will change again. Which is to say that the fog of war is no thinner in the age of the Aegis radar system than when balloons were the latest in high-tech intelligence gathering. But what chiefly needs critical examination is the complacent belief — an article of faith in certain parts of the Pentagon — that advanced military technology is an aid rather than a hindrance to human judgment. The Airbus incident has implications, perhaps remote but quite real, for hair-trigger strategies of nuclear deterrence. Given the blinding speed and accuracy of missiles (and their dispersion, for profit, to all and sundry), minutes or even seconds now he between the Vincennes and the Stark.

— Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

GENERAL NEWS

Chinese Officials Drop The Portrait of Peace

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Social unrest is unavoidable as China continues to change its economic and political structure, Prime Minister Li Peng told a meeting of senior security personnel this week.

At the same forum, the Chinese minister of public security, Wang Fang, said riots and "anti-revolutionary activities" were growing in frequency across the country and must be dealt with harshly.

Mr. Wang also said that foreign-sabotage had recently increased, although he refused to specify which countries were responsible.

These admissions of social upheaval and sabotage are remarkable in a country where the leadership takes pains to present a portrait of a society at peace with itself despite occasional publicized incidents of protest or disturbance.

While Chinese leaders have acknowledged the fact of criminal activity — pictures of criminals on trial are regularly broadcast on the evening news — crime is routinely described as relatively minor and under control. The statements by Mr. Li and Mr. Wang seem to belie these contents.

Since late 1986, China has had several instances of acute social disturbance, including a wave of student demonstrations that was crushed by the police in January 1987, and a series of violent protests late that year and early in 1988 by Tibetan monks calling for the independence of Tibet from China.

But the Chinese leadership remains aware of the possibility of spreading social unrest as the country's ambitious program of economic restructuring spurs sudden and intense inflation, a recent phenomenon that has unsettled most urban residents who see their already small incomes being rapidly eroded.

Mr. Li's remarks were not reported in full, but brief excerpts were published by Xinhua, the official news agency.

"Li said that deepening the reform will unavoidably cause some social upheavals and sharpen various contradictions," the agency reported.

But the leadership has so far given no indication that it intends to retreat from its economic policies, even if they mean some short-term pain for urban dwellers, who make up about 30 percent of the national population. The government appears to be convinced that the long-term economic benefits for the nation outweigh the immediate pain.

The prime minister also called for more serious penalties for "crimes harmful to the country's political stability," the press agency said.



Taiwan National Party Convenes

The acting chairman, Lee Teng-hui, president of Taiwan, delivered the opening address Thursday at the 13th congress of the governing Nationalist Party. He called for speedy political reforms, greater democracy and a more flexible foreign policy.

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan welcomed on Thursday a six-point proposal from South Korea for improved relations with North Korea, and called on North Korea for the first time to hold direct official talks with the Japanese.

A government statement called the proposal by President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea "extremely constructive and flexible."

In Washington, the U.S. State Department welcomed the plan, calling it a "very constructive and forward-looking policy," and ex-

pressed hope that North Korea would respond positively. The Associated Press reported.]

Japan hopes that North Korea will pursue inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges "with a similar flexibility," according to the Japanese statement read by the chief cabinet secretary, Keizo Obuchi.

■ Seoul to Encourage Allies

Susan Chira of The New York Times reported earlier from Tokyo.

In announcing the change in policy toward the North, Mr. Roh said Thursday that he would en-

OPINION



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Price List? A Realistic Framework for START Talks

Regarding "During This Pause on START, Time for Rethinking" (Opinion, June 17) by Ivo H. Daalder:

Would it not be better to consider banning nuclear-armed SLCMs in order to pre-empt further Soviet development of such weapons? asks Mr. Daalder. Yet he makes this suggestion after having calculated the risks involved in the stationing of vulnerable ICBMs. Sea-launched cruise missiles are much less vulnerable. The goal of American strategic policy remains to be able to launch a nuclear counterattack, and this is what SLCMs do best.

Mr. Daalder makes the point that the "trans-Atlantic bridge" to reinforce Europe in case of war "is likely to be far more vulnerable to Soviet SLCMs than ... to U-boats." This is true, but mainly as an instrument for denying success to the invading Soviet forces. The nuclear weapons would be used discriminately in, for example, attacks on Soviet command centers or troop concentrations.

This approach would not only provide a realistic framework for future START agreements, it is inexpensive and would confront Mikhail Gorbachev with a real challenge.

JOSEF ERNST, Berlin

Ours is basically a colonial heritage. We must scrutinize what is worth keeping and what is not. Purging American names from Manila streets or finding arduous translations in Tagalog for modern English terms is to deal with effects and not causes.

ANGEL LONTOK CRUZ, Amsterdam

The Task for Filipinos

Regarding "Philippines: Father America Won't Just Fade Away" (Opinion, June 17) by Stanley Karnow:

The writer describes a people with a strong nationalist yearning, but lacking a clear notion of what that means and still clinging to much that is American. Whether this enduring romance with American ways is healthy, or whether it

DAVID GREEN, London

A Forest-Debt Exchange

Since many of the world's largest forests lie in the world's poorest countries, Western nations could show their commitment to the preservation of these forests by relieving the burden of foreign debt in these countries in return for the setting aside of large woodland areas as wildlife sanctuaries.

REUTERS

change the situation for the better have met with no results," the newspaper said.

Izvestia said that troops had left Yerevan's main square, which they had blocked off on Wednesday.

The square has been the scene of many demonstrations over the last several months as Armenians rallied on behalf of fellow Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in neighboring Azerbaijan.

"Today, in Yerevan and across the territory of the entire republic, a considerable part, if not the majority, of industrial and construction enterprises is not working," the paper said.

An Izvestia correspondent reported from Yerevan: "I failed to see a single trolley bus, bus or tram this morning." He said the city subway was operating and was offering free rides at the demand of its workers.

"The city authorities' attempts to

force on Tuesday by soldiers ordered to the city. They evicted thousands of demonstrators who pelted them with rocks and bottles. A total of 36 injuries and one death were reported.

The death was said to have been caused by a plastic bullet fired by a soldier during a clash on the airport highway.

The Armenian news agency, Armenpress, identified the man only by his last name, Zakarian. He died after the plastic bullet was fired at close range, an Armenian spokesman said. "They were trying to beat the soldier and he shot back," he said.

In a statement read over the Yerevan radio, the government said criminal proceedings had begun in the case but it gave no details.

The Yerevan subway system and the airport were said to be operating but not at full capacity.

The airport was reopened by

Kurt Vonnegut Stopped By — But Let's Not Mention It

By Ann Haskell

BUFFALO, New York — I grew up among the eccentric and well-known, the wildly variant bases for their fame forming a crazy-quilt of accident, accomplishment and real talent. My uncle was Franklin Roosevelt's secretary and my best friend's father was the aide who buckled and unbuckled the president's leg braces whenever he stood up or sat down. Another friend's father, who served with then-Colonel George C. Scott in Korea, was the author of "The Road to Xanadu" for example.

After Natalie Haskell moved into a smaller but imposing old house with her sister, the widow of the governor of New Jersey, and Adam Haskell had died, Tidaholm acquired a fame of its own. The first I knew of it was via my children's urging me to catch a movie called "The Great Santini," which they told me had been made there.

Married in that house, a place I loved and apprehensive about seeing the old lady peddling her beauty commercially, I resisted until, flipping on the television one night, I found myself face to face with — our living room! Tidaholm's status switched from Moll Flanders to the Wife of Bath for me.

After that, the house became a star in its own right: As the setting for "The Big Chill," it became so famous that it could retire to private residency again. This time I went to a theater, bought a ticket, and gazed at the screen, enthralled. To the rhythm of Marvin Gaye's "I Heard It Through the Grapevine," I saw the cast come out of a church I knew, ride over a familiar bridge, drive down the road and through our gate.

I watched them watching television in the room where my father-in-law had served daiquiris every evening and dancing around a bedroom the movers makers had turned into a kitchen, saw them upstairs on the sleeping porch and out on the walkway over the marshes. Other places in my life have continued the trend. In my federal house in Pennsylvania, where Isadora Duncan had spent her summers, I always wondered if she, too, had gotten splinters in her feet from the foot-wide red pine floor planks. In a Provencal cottage in a 12th-century village in a country recently seen in "Jean de Florette," I found, during excavations for plumbing, part of an old castle where Jacques de Molay may have been.

What is the point of cozying up to fame? What does this Flaubert's Parrot Syndrome do for me? Doesn't it, in fact, overshadow my own life, overwhelm my own creativity? Kicking the habit won't be easy. But before I quit, have I mentioned that I owned Margaret Bourke-White's camel saddle? That Kurt Vonnegut was here last weekend?

Ann Haskell is a teacher of children's literature and director of the creative writing program at the State University of New York at Buffalo. She contributed this comment to The Baltimore Evening Sun.

Armenian Protest Grips Entire Republic

MOSCOW — A general strike in the Armenian capital of Yerevan to back demands for ethnic border changes has spread from Yerevan to the rest of the Armenian Republic, bringing industry and transport almost to a standstill, the government newspaper Izvestia reported on Thursday.

"Today, in Yerevan and across the territory of the entire republic, a considerable part, if not the majority, of industrial and construction enterprises is not working," the paper said.

The Armenians stayed at home in defiance of urgings by the republic's prime minister, Faddey Sarkisyan, for them to return to work.

The Yerevan subway system and the airport were said to be operating but not at full capacity.

The airport was reopened by

streets of Yerevan on Wednesday. The trade union newspaper Trud said on Thursday that the protesters had tried to stop trains and that automobile drivers blew their horns at soldiers patrolling the city center.

"While the troops were patrolling the square, some Yerevan drivers thought of nothing better than driving along the streets of the city honking non-stop," Trud said.

Analysts said one cause of the latest round of violence appeared to have been Armenian disappointment that the Nagorno-Karabakh issue was not resolved during the Communist Party conference in Moscow last week.

Nagorno-Karabakh, which has a largely Armenian population, has been administered by Azerbaijan since 1923, but the Armenians consider it part of their ancestral homeland.

Despite Strikes, Yugoslavia Bars Wage Increases

Agence France-Presse

BELGRADE — Yugoslav officials rejected demands on Thursday by thousands of strikers for higher wages and a radical change of the government's salary restrictions that are designed to reduce inflation.

A government statement one day after several thousand strikers forced their way into the federal parliament building said "the reasons for the workers' discontent may often be justified, but the issues of development and reform cannot be resolved by meeting demands which the economy cannot sustain."

About 7,000 workers from the Borovo leather and synthetic rubber company at Vukovar, who had occupied the center of the capital for 21 hours, returned home early Thursday, saying they would be back in Belgrade on Aug. 3 if demands were not met.

Borovo workers struck last August in another labor dispute.

The statement urged local authorities and company management to "do everything to prevent strikes" by adopting social measures. It said they should guarantee economic development and more balanced burden-sharing in a common effort to stabilize the economy.

Salary cuts designed to reduce inflation from 159 percent last year to 95 percent by the end of the year have led to several workers' protests over the past months.

Japan Welcomes Seoul's Overture to the North

Agence France-Presse

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.	
NewPw	54302	36.2	36.2	36.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	36.2	36.2	+ 0.0
StarCh	36216	27.5	27.5	27.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	27.5	27.5	+ 0.0
PhlPer	22510	14.9	14.9	14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	14.9	14.9	+ 0.0
USG	20852	127.0	126.8	127.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	127.0	126.8	- 0.2
Limited	19344	24.1	23.8	24.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4%	24.1	24.1	+ 0.1
Axon	17784	45.0	44.8	45.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2%	45.0	45.0	+ 0.1
USI	16367	12.4	12.4	12.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	12.4	12.4	+ 0.0
NiSem	14892	12.4	12.4	12.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	12.4	12.4	+ 0.0
GenEl	12752	27.0	27.0	27.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	27.0	27.0	+ 0.0
Wolmar	12175	22.0	21.8	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4%	22.0	22.0	+ 0.1

Market Sales								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	156,180,000							
NYSE, adv., new, close	22,070,000							
Amex prev. cons. close	12,430,000							
Otc prev. vol.	10,400,000							
DTC prev. vol.	147,434,100							
NYSE volume up	23,265,000							
Amex volume up	3,200,000							
DTC volume down	44,715,000							

NYSE Index								
High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Open	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.
Composite	153.42	152.42	- 0.10	- 0.1%				
Industrials	180.97	182.46	182.07	- 0.21				
Utilities	171.99	172.10	172.10	+ 0.11				
Finance	130.98	130.31	130.88	- 0.50				

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary								
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	
Advanced	265							
Declined	256							
Unchanged	243							
Total Issues	725							
New Highs	5							
New Lows	5							

NASDAQ Index								
Class	Chg.	Week	Year	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	
Composite	305.43	- 0.02	294.66	245.53	11	10	2,200	
Industrials	412.73	- 0.02	411.76	352.50	11	10	1,200	
Finance	458.34	+ 0.57	458.91	274.44	11	10	1,200	
Banks	448.20	+ 1.71	452.71	298.73	11	10	1,200	
Utilities	371.16	+ 2.29	374.07	265.47	11	10	1,200	

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.	
DomeP	3862	106	106	106	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	106	106	+ 0.0
NY Time	3527	12	12	12	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	12	12	+ 0.0
Endv	3278	12	12	12	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	12	12	+ 0.0
FaigPr	2516	21	21	21	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	21	21	+ 0.0
Amidhi	2516	21	21	21	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	21	21	+ 0.0
Lerco	1748	13	13	13	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	13	13	+ 0.0
NewLaw	1288	13	13	13	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	13	13	+ 0.0
ENSCO	1481	29	29	29	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	29	29	+ 0.0
Wocom Pr	1188	12	12	12	+ 0.0	+ 0.0%	12	12	+ 0.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages								
Class	Chg.	% Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.
Bonds	89.27	+ 0.04	89.27	89.27	+ 0.04	89.27	89.27	+ 0.04
Utilities	89.25	+ 0.02	89.25	89.25	+ 0.02	89.25	89.25	+ 0.02

NYSE Diary								
Buy	Sales	Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.
Advanced	515		515	515				
Declined	252		252	252				
Total Issues	1252		1252	1252				
Includes New Lows	7		7	7				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
Buy	Sales	Chg.	Open	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.
July 4	262,002		262,002	262,002				
July 5	245,194							

WEEKEND

Podium Stardom Composer's Bane

by Heidi Waleson

NEW YORK — Esa-Pekka Salonen barely has a chance to catch his breath. When he does, he breathes as much music as air.

The young Finnish conductor started his musical life as a composer and contemporary music is in his blood. Salonen, who has just turned 30, has in the last five years become a hot property in Europe and America. Most young conductors are in no position to dictate repertoire, but Salonen can.

He conducts Lutoslawski with the Boston Symphony and record Messiah for CBS if he wants to, and he does. With his own Swedish Radio Orchestra, he can do even more. "I can manipulate my own cultural environment," he says. "I can say things, and they will be heard. I can be as provocative as I want."

Yet stardom has been fraught with contradictions for Salonen, who is here conducting programs of 20th-century music with the London Sinfonietta. He has been swept into the lucrative maelstrom of an international career. Managers are quick to seize on artists who get the kind of rave reviews he frequently does. It has meant a steady grind of performances, no time for composition, and a certain rootlessness that he finds disconcerting.

He does not live anywhere in particular, although for practical reasons his official address is London. He speaks five languages fluently, but rarely now his native Finnish. "That certainly affects my thinking in a negative way," he says. "Language dominates this culture so much. If you are not able to formulate yourself in the best possible way, somehow your thinking shrinks."

Salonen did not plan to be a conductor. He studied composition at the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki, where he was a strict serialist and a fan of Pierre Boulez. He still hates the more mainstream music of Shostakovich and Britten, though he jokes about it. "I have a nostalgic feeling for these dislikes, because they date from the mid-'70s, when I was an upright, serialism-oriented, would-be intellectual. I think maybe I'm just nursing these aggressions left."

The fledgling composer decided to take up conducting in school because "there were a couple of interesting young composers in Finland at that point, and no conductors were interested in their music. So I thought, if I want to meet someone who is enthusiastic about my music, that person had better be myself. The composer-conductor relationship is the most natural; there are no motivation problems."

He soon realized that conducting was also a means of earning a living, and he became interested in composers other than

the avant-garde. "Conducting just took over gradually," he says. After a few years of concerts in Scandinavia, most of them replacing indisposed conductors, he got a call one morning in 1983 from his manager asking if he could conduct Mahler's Third Symphony with the Philharmonia Orchestra in London, replacing Michael Tilson Thomas — in a week. Salonen had never looked at the score, but he went to the library, "measured it," and decided he could do it. He almost dismisses the achievement now.

"Mahler is pretty simple for someone of my generation — we grew up with him. And everything is in the score — you don't have to worry about stylistic problems or articulation or anything. That's partly why it's so popular — because conductors are lazy. And nowadays, it's a built-in success as well."

Whatever the reason, the concert was an enormous success, and the orchestra managers and agents who had been primed to attend insured that the rest would be history. "A few months later," he says, "I realized I was a conductor."

But the switch was not quite automatic, Salonen recalls. "Mentally, it was a very painful procedure, and I felt, when I was in school, that conductors were not doing much good for music — contemporary music, which was music for me."

Now conducting engagements now add up to about 44 weeks a year. He is principal conductor of the Swedish Radio Orchestra and principal guest conductor of both the Philharmonic and the Oslo Philharmonic in addition to his guest conducting. One of his regular guest slots is with the London Sinfonietta, which was founded 20 years ago to perform contemporary music, but unlike his other young conductors, he can't do his interpretive experimenting in obscurity. "It would be unfair to my orchestra in Stockholm if I did all my experimenting at home," he says. "So I'm trying to divide up my catastrophes all over the world so that every orchestra gets their share of my personal disasters."

Like his contemporary Simon Rattle in Birmingham, he seems most comfortable with his home orchestra, which is young — "I now belong to the middle-aged group. It's a frightening experience" — open-minded and amenable to change. As one of three orchestras in Stockholm, it already concentrates on unusual repertoire. Last year, for example, when Salonen decided to tackle Beethoven's Fifth Symphony for the first time, he discovered that 60 percent of his orchestra had never played it. "We are discovering things together," he says.

Salonen likes working over a period of time with a group and seeing the effects. He wants the orchestra to play a dynamic role in enlightening audiences about the continuum of music. He likes seemingly unlikely juxtapositions of composers, like Boulez and Debussy, or Lutoslawski and Haydn, to show how they are connected. Part of his larger plan for "manipulating the cultural environment" in Stockholm involves dividing his orchestra in two.

"One would be for Classical music — Haydn and even pre-Haydn — which would experiment on stylistic matters and try to find the right way to play that music. I'm not a great believer in 'authenticity,' but something has to be done. The other half of the orchestra could be combined in different ways to play modern music, because most of the 20th-century repertoire is written for irregular ensembles. It's going to be based on the musicians' own interests — I can't dictate that you play modern music or you play Classical music, because then the results wouldn't be good."

The portrait of the conductor in spite of himself is not the whole picture, "I wouldn't do this if I didn't enjoy it," he says. "I just want to be able to control it, why am I canceling a composition instead of my conducting? So I decided that next time, if I had to choose, I would cancel half of my conducting season and write the piece instead."

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camping,
& Lear



Tadashi Suzuki.

work is done. Once they can do particular exercise, he changes it so you can't do.

"The commitment required is the work is spiritual," said Ted Walker, a theater professor at the University of Wisconsin.

"There is a practicality to begin in the American theater," he said. "But without that commitment to something beyond itself, most unbearable."

"I could see all the other guys writing down this brilliance in their notebooks," said Hewitt. "I was going to bring it to the chart room. How do I do this?" Hewitt finally played Gondolier. He ascended to the central role when the actor chosen for it fled.

In preparing for the role of Gondolier, the production is using only American voices. Hewitt said he spent days trying to acquire "some presentable furniture on the stage" before obey such commands of the chart room.

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SUZUKI'S method of directing starts by giving the actors who must know the lines by the first rehearsal a specific set of entrances, exits and stage moves. From there on, it must come up with a plan for pauses for breath, silences and movement. "It's not an anonymous group of people," said Hewitt. "It's really giving you a lot of freedom."

"I feel" about 80 rehearsals, performed on a stage for made-up rusted metal, with tapes not grading running a ceiling. The costumes are multi-cultural, with a few dressed in a more modern and Hewitt as Lear in a jagged jacket a kimono turned red.

This production has been a success, with the cast and crew.

ZEDDA argues that "La Gazza Ladra" is a key work in the Rossini canon, a farewell to the comic element in his operas. It is long, close to four hours of music (although this production dropped couple of scenes), and for once Rossini did not thrive from himself. With highly developed finales for each of the two acts, splendid arias and ensembles, there is rarely a letup in musical interest.

Everyone in the cast has to be at home with bel canto, for coloratura singing is Rossini's natural language whatever the genre, and the Paris cast gave an excellent account of it. A young Romanian soprano, Leonina Vadiva, had a deserved triumph as the not-quite-tragic Ninetta; Robert Gambill's agile tenor was well employed as her beloved, and the baritone William Shimell was an impressive singing actor as Ninetta's father. Jennifer Lamore's radiant contralto to make her a charming Pippo, and her prison duet with Vadiva was a delicious high point of the performance. From his opening and of quasi-buffo style but sinistrous content, Albert Rinaldi was a Podesta of consequence. Both the production, from the Cologne Opera, and the conducting of Ivan Fischer were solid but a bit plodding.

That Schreker is a strange case is manifest from the confounding contemporary opinions and evidence. He was a contemporary of Arnold Schoenberg, who spoke of him with esteem as a fellow modernist, and

New Operas From the Past

by David Stevens

SUPPLY and demand in the operatic world in the last couple of decades has enriched the repertory in unexpected ways. Demand has grown as composers largely lost interest in writing the suppliers, and of the composers who interested themselves in musical theater, few have had staying power.

As to the need for novelty, and at the same time the yearning of opera fans for the familiar, is being gratified less by composers than by musicologists and various musical archaeologists. The result, in the theater, has been a far more complete picture of the musical past than was ever available before.

There are a couple of good examples at hand. In Paris, Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," an important work in the composer's output but hardly known except by its popular overture, is being given at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in a co-production with the Paris Opera.

At the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, the season is closing with a revival of "Der Ferne Klang" by Franz Schreker, whose operas were enormously popular in Germany in the 1910s and '20s, but whose music fell into utter oblivion from which it is only barely beginning to emerge.

The Rossini case is one of the triumphs of 20th-century musicology. A generation ago, for most opera-goers, the prolific Rossini was the composer of "The Barber of Seville" and some other things that were just hearsay. The Rossini Foundation, in the composer's birthplace of Pesaro, launched a critical edition of the operas, capitalizing on the work of such scholars as the musicologist and conductor Alberto Zedda and the American musicologist Philip Gossett. The results are staged first at the Rossini Opera Festival in Pesaro, before moving into more general circulation.

"La Gazza Ladra" (The Thieving Magpie) dates from 1817 — also the year of "La Cenerentola" and "Armonia" — and although its title and vivid overture might suggest another comic opera, it is anything but. Labeled an *opera semiseria*, its story is set among ordinary people and it would be a folk tragedy if it were not like ("Fidelio") an "escape" opera with a sudden happy ending. The story is about a servant condemned to death for stealing from her mistress until it is discovered that a pet magpie is the culprit. It was based on a French drama that in turn supposedly was inspired by a real incident in which the maid was hung!

This production has been a success, with the cast and crew.

ZEDDA argues that "La Gazza Ladra" is a key work in the Rossini canon, a farewell to the comic element in his operas. It is long, close to four hours of music (although this production dropped couple of scenes), and for once Rossini did not thrive from himself. With highly developed finales for each of the two acts, splendid arias and ensembles, there is rarely a letup in musical interest.

Everyone in the cast has to be at home with bel canto, for coloratura singing is Rossini's natural language whatever the genre, and the Paris cast gave an excellent account of it. A young Romanian soprano, Leonina Vadiva, had a deserved triumph as the not-quite-tragic Ninetta; Robert Gambill's agile tenor was well employed as her beloved, and the baritone William Shimell was an impressive singing actor as Ninetta's father. Jennifer Lamore's radiant contralto to make her a charming Pippo, and her prison duet with Vadiva was a delicious high point of the performance. From his opening and of quasi-buffo style but sinistrous content, Albert Rinaldi was a Podesta of consequence. Both the production, from the Cologne Opera, and the conducting of Ivan Fischer were solid but a bit plodding.

That Schreker is a strange case is manifest from the confounding contemporary opinions and evidence. He was a contemporary of Arnold Schoenberg, who spoke of him with esteem as a fellow modernist, and

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The newspaper De Volkskrant

said Folker had sold 20 air

plane.

Braniff to

AMSTERDAM — Fokker

confirmed Braniff Inc.

had ordered

100 aircraft at an esti-

mation of 60 million guilders

(\$36.5 million).

The planes will be

used in the Irish leasing

company GPA Fokker 100 Ltd.

It was also confirmed that

Fokker had taken an option

on additional Fokker 100s, which

had an estimated 250 mil-

lion guilders.

Fokker still has to make 21

to 20 guilders as part of an emer-

gency package to overcome

the drain from a simulta-

nous launch of the new

Fokker 100.

Rob Mol, a spokesman for

Dutch aircraft manufacturer,

Braniff order followed a ch-

ange

France Grand

By Carl Gewi

International Herald Tr

PARIS — The French gove

rnment on Thursday state-owned

airline Air France

should reduce its tax bill by

\$121.9 million a year

in 1989.

The cut is aimed at ena-

ging more

and pharmaceuticals man-

ufacturers to enter interna-

tional securities mar-

ket.

The alternatives were for the

directly provide the cash fur-

ther deficit, or to denationali-

zation.

A joint statement from the

two ministers authorized

the equivalent of 5 billion

francs in capital notes.

"This operation will capi-

talize

to reinforce its equity capital."

During the current ownership, the

shares are no longer in o-

ne's name.

Rhine-Poulenc's board

decided without official approv-

al.

The announcement end

ed

Portuguese

Reuter

LISBON — Portugal on Thu-

day named a leading bank ac-

ting brewery as the first public

company that will partly sold

under its privatization pro-

gram.

Up to 40 percent of Banco T

e Azevedo, Portugal's fourth-

largest bank, will be sold

to the justice minister, M

aria Nogueira, said

"These two companies were

as because they are profitable

and well run."

Mr. Nogueira said a

call meeting: "But it will be

a complex operation likely

to a short time."

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**Thursday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$1. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
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A									
13 ^{1/2}	6 ^{1/2}	AB1	11	5	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	—	—
10	3 ^{1/2}	ABM G		312	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	—	—
9	4 ^{1/2}	AIFS		14	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	—	—
15 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	AL Lab s	.72	10	16	50 ³	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}
10	3 ^{1/2}	AMC s	.10	1.9		126 ³	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}
1 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	AM Int wtf		100		100 ³	1 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}
6 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	ARC e		27	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	—	—
2 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	AT&E		127	9 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	—	—
1 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	AT Cr wtf		200	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	—	—
1 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	ATI		71	6 ^{1/2}	6 ^{1/2}	6 ^{1/2}	—	—
1 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	ATTF Fd	2.10e	5.4	34	37	37 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}
15 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	Abmrd n			75	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}
5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	Action	.12e	1.7	36	79	79 ^{1/2}	79 ^{1/2}	79 ^{1/2}
7	3	Action		8	20	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}
2 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	Acton			24	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}
4 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	Acm wtf		6	47	26 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2}
18 ^{1/2}	6 ^{1/2}	AdRsl El			110	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}
18 ^{1/2}	10	Adrcos	2.40	19.0		53	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}
7 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	Alans			41	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}
10 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	Allstor	1.00	21.1	68	284	69 ^{1/2}	69 ^{1/2}	69 ^{1/2}
11 ^{1/2}	3	Alphain			69	69 ^{1/2}	69 ^{1/2}	69 ^{1/2}	69 ^{1/2}
19 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	AlpinGr			2	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}
V ₂	1 ^{1/2}	Allex			100	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}
46	3 ^{1/2}	Alcoa s	1.75	9.1		200 ²	41 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2}
42 ^{1/2}	16	Alco			52	276	51 ^{1/2}	51 ^{1/2}	51 ^{1/2}
56	19 ^{1/2}	Amadoh	.20	4	17	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}
27 ^{1/2}	7	AmBlt	.15	.6	13	45	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}
5 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	AmCos			30	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}
27	20	AcPcp r	3.75	17.6		28	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}
5	2 ^{1/2}	AEndl			144	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}
4 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	AEFF wtf			51	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}
15 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	AFruc A			7	168	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}
14 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	AFruc B			6	162	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}
2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	viAHIM			162	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}
20 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	AmPrlPrl	1.40	9.0		4	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}
26 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	AMzExa	.52	8	7	11	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}
23 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	AMzExb	.52	3.9	7	15	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}
4	3 ^{1/2}	AMBld			171	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}
10 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	AmOil			16	10	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}
17 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	APrec s	.17	1.0	50	2	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
10 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	AReshr	53e	5.0		2	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
5 ^{1/2}	2	ASClde			150	11 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	1	3
12 ^{1/2}	1 ^{1/2}	AmShrd			16	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
12 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	ASwMn	1.41e13.0		343	11 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
4 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	ATech			12	197	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}	2 ^{1/2}
27 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	Ad-obs	.71	3.0		1	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}
14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	Ad-obs SC			255	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}
27 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	A-obs	3.55	5.3		3	67	67	67
22 ^{1/2}	8	A-obs SC			24	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
22 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	A-obs2 sc	1.15	5.2		8	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}
22 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	A-obs2 sc			180	7 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}
22 ^{1/2}	5	A-obs SC			105	7 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}
22 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	A-obs SC			1	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}
76 ^{1/2}	50	A-bmv	3.31	4.7		5	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
34 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	A-bmv SC			49	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
17 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	A-chw sc			1	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}
56 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	A-ku un	1.15	3.1		11	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}
14 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	A-ku	1.15	3.5		52	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}
26 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	A-dow	2.35	2.2		6	74	74	74
44 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	A-dow SC			32	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}
80 ^{1/2}	6 ^{1/2}	A-dd	3.75	4.8		13	77 ^{1/2}	77 ^{1/2}	77 ^{1/2}
49 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	A-dd sc			48	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (QUOTATIONS Supplied by FUND-EQUIITY)

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

Current quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (a) - annually.

(w) Proc. Mfrs/Min. Secs	\$ 7.70	GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT'L & CALEDONIA PACIFIC FUND, INC.	0334/27/301
(d) Global Bond Fund	ECU 10,424	(d) Por US Treas. Bond "CL B"	\$ 138.80
(d) European Securities Fund	FF 10,525	(d) EuropePhoenix	FF 1160.16
(d) French Securities Fund	FF 9,490	(d) Farther Bond Fund	\$ 13.37
(d) North American Secu. Fund	9,510	(d) Obli-Franc	FF 1122.31
(d) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	9,510	(d) Obli-dm	DM 1271.31
(d) CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.	FF 92,227.3	(d) ObliIgestion	DM 346.98
(w) Fructilux-Utilities	FF 5263.56	(d) Obli-Yen	Y 11,170.29
(d) Fructilux-Obli-FSES	FF 5263.56	(d) Obli-Gulden	SF 1093.11
(d) Fructilux-Obli-Euro	ECU 1001.60	(d) Por Euro	SF 1316.00
(w) Fructilux-Acl.Fses	ECU 4451.62	(d) Por Euro	Y 3074.00
(w) Fructilux-Acl.Euro	ECU 1098.64	(d) PERMAL GROUP	
(d) Fructilux-Tresorer	FF 5236.64	(d) Growth Ltd.	\$ 1,802.82
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(d) Nasco Ltd.	\$ 1,022.37
(w) Capitol Infl Fund	S 77.14	(d) Select Equities Ltd.	\$ 875.00
(w) Capitol-Hold SA	S 26.99	(d) Special Opportunities Ltd.	DM 147.00
CIC GROUP		(d) Value N.V.	DM 1181.96
(d) Oribic Monteire	FF 1043.41	PIERSONHELDING & PIERSON	
(d) Oribic Court Term	FF 1067.47	(d) 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (29-211788)	
UTCORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX)		(d) Asia Por. Growth Fund	DM 36.90
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.9571		(d) Asia Em. Energy Fund N.V.	Y 81.41
(d) Chinwest Liquidity	S 1186.58	(d) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	DM 221.13
(d) Chinwest Ecu Income	ECU 1222.23	(d) DP Energy Resources	DM 354.71
(d) Chinwest Maros. Growth	S 1084.89	(d) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL 46.27
(d) Chinwest Maros. Growth	ECU 1059.00	(d) Leveraged Cap Hold	DM 267.11
(d) Chinwest Profits Corp	S 945.50	(d) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Seco)	DM 195.00
(d) Chinwest Selection	S 1019.57	PUTNAM	
(d) China and Guardians S	S 1019.57	(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	S 124.40
(d) China and Guardian Euro	ECU 1033.33	(d) Internat. Em. Inv. Sc. Tr.	S 127.24
CITITRUST		(d) Putnam Infl Fund	S 9.55
(w) US. S Equities	S 181.19	ROBECO GROUP	
(w) US. S Bonds	S 11.91	(d) FB 97.2 Roterdom (10-4567711)	
(w) US. S Money Market	S 9.24	(d) Robeco	FL 97.90
(w) Global Equities	S 10.67	(d) Reliance	FL 86.50
(w) Global Money Market.	S 10.72	(d) Renante	FL 55.50
(w) Global Bonds	S 10.72	(d) Redamco	FL 146.30
(w) GEM-NAHMA		ROYAL CANADA-POR 24M GUERNSEY	
(w) GM Activibonds	S 36.31	(d) WIRBC British Fund Ltd	S 5.40
(w) GM Gold Prec Mat	S 6.69	(d) WIRBC Canadian Fund Ltd	CS 136.00
(w) GM Global Growth	11,228	(d) WIRBC European Fund	CS 107.76
(w) GM North Amer Grth	S 8,010	(d) WIRBC For East & Pacific Fd	CS 224.07
(w) Ellyseas Court Term	FF 51,340.00	(d) WIRBC Infl Capital Fd	CS 121.12
(w) Ellyseas Long Term	FF 51,881.29	(d) WIRBC Infl Bond Fund Ltd.	CS 37.13
(w) Ellyseas Long Term	FF 54,544.67	(d) d) RBC Mon.Currancy Fund	S 13.34
(d) Euroex Principe Fund	ECU 9.23	(d) WIRBC Multifund Fund	S 10,49
(d) Euroex Smirf Cos. FdA	ECU 18.47	(d) Sopelux Funds A	S 20.91
(d) European Smirf Cos. FdA	ECU 10.47	(d) Sopelux Funds B	DM 20.91
(d) I.S. European Fund	S 9.14	(d) Sopelux Funds C	FF 20.91
CODEVALOR SICAV		(d) Sopelux Funds D	SF 20.91
(w) C.Rendement Fr-Suisse	SF 1774.22	(d) Sopelux Funds E	Y 20,04.00
(w) C.Rendement US\$	S 1288.92	(d) Sopelux Funds F	ECU 117.1
(w) Crosscurren Dolars	S 1384.12	(d) Sopelux Funds G	DM 127.50-9
(w) Crosscurren Sterling	S 500.57	(d) Sopelux Funds H	DM 78.70
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Sopelux Funds I	DM 150.00-0
(d) CSF Bonds	SF 78.75	(d) Sopelux Funds J	BF 5.95
(d) Bond Valor	SF 109.65	(d) Sopelux Funds K	DM 5.95
(d) Bond Valor U.S-DOLLAR	S 1125.40	(d) Sopelux Funds L	ECU 5.95
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 10,924.00	(d) Sopelux Funds M	YEN 5.95
(d) Bond Valor Yen	S 107.17	(d) Sopelux Funds N	S 5.95
(d) Bond Valor & Sterling	SF 139.65	(d) Sopelux Funds O	DM 5.95
(d) Convert. Bond	S 174.35	(d) Sopelux Funds P	S 5.95
(d) Conv. Bond Valo U.S-DOLLAR	S 100.25	(d) Sopelux Funds Q	DM 5.95
(d) CSF International	SF 140.25	(d) Sopelux Funds R	S 5.95
(d) Actions Suisses	SF 133.75	(d) Sopelux Funds S	FF 5.95
(d) Europa-Votor	SF 576.00	(d) Sopelux Funds T	ECU 5.95
(d) Energie-Votor	SF 628.00	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.	
(d) Usarec	SF 221.25	146 bd de la Petrusse CS Luxembourg	
(d) Pcto-Votor	SF 164.75	(d) b) SHB Bond Fund	S 39.57
(d) Gold-Votor	SF 104.42	(d) b) SHB Infl. Fund Int'l Sh.	S 45.42
(d) CSF Bond A	ECU 104.42	(d) b) SHB Select. Fd Amerika Sh.	DM 10.05
		(d) b) SHB Select. Fd Asia Shores S	Y 9.24
		SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
		(d) AmericaVator	SF 2646.00

A5 - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIR - Italian Lira; Luxembourg Francs; pence; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; o - asked; + - Offer Price; N/A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - new; S - suspended; S/REG - regulatory authority; Dividends; --- Ex-Rts; o - Offer Price incl. 3% premium, charge; Paris stock exchange; + - Amsterdam stock exchange; e - misclassified earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority; listed in this source daily; Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

AY, JULY 8, 1988																
Val. PE	Sls.		Close		Close		Close		Close		Close		Close		Close	
	1988	High Low	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.	Outst.	Chg.
54	7	14	14	+ 1	14	+ 1	14	+ 1	14	+ 1	14	+ 1	14	+ 1	14	+ 1
55	5	10	10	+ 1	10	+ 1	10	+ 1	10	+ 1	10	+ 1	10	+ 1	10	+ 1
221	2	3	3	+ 1	3	+ 1	3	+ 1	3	+ 1	3	+ 1	3	+ 1	3	+ 1
117.6	44	49	49	+ 4	49	+ 4	49	+ 4	49	+ 4	49	+ 4	49	+ 4	49	+ 4
11	2	2	2	+ 1	2	+ 1	2	+ 1	2	+ 1	2	+ 1	2	+ 1	2	+ 1
11	75	76	76	+ 1	76	+ 1	76	+ 1	76	+ 1	76	+ 1	76	+ 1	76	+ 1
11	32	32	32	+ 1	32	+ 1	32	+ 1	32	+ 1	32	+ 1	32	+ 1	32	+ 1
39	1	1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1	1	+ 1
4	15	19	19	+ 1	19	+ 1	19	+ 1	19	+ 1	19	+ 1	19	+ 1	19	+ 1
4	27	35	35	+ 2	35	+ 2	35	+ 2	35	+ 2	35	+ 2	35	+ 2	35	+ 2
5	15	25	25	+ 10	25	+ 10	25	+ 10	25	+ 10	25	+ 10	25	+ 10	25	+ 10
13807	13	13	13	+ 1	13	+ 1	13	+ 1	13	+ 1	13	+ 1	13	+ 1	13	+ 1
70	12	51	51	+ 7	51	+ 7	51	+ 7	51	+ 7	51	+ 7	51	+ 7	51	+ 7
32	13	74	74	+ 21	74	+ 21	74	+ 21	74	+ 21	74	+ 21	74	+ 21	74	+ 21
E																
13	43	7	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-
13	38	10	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
8	85	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
172	92	14	14	-	14	-	14	-	14	-	14	-	14	-	14	-
182	129	129	129	-	129	-	129	-	129	-	129	-	129	-	129	-
205	17	15	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-
6	21	11	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-
7	3	26	26	+ 22	26	+ 22	26	+ 22	26	+ 22	26	+ 22	26	+ 22	26	+ 22
86	14	17	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
6b	15	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
6b	129	13	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-
6	95	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
117.3	29	24	24	+ 5	24	+ 5	24	+ 5	24	+ 5	24	+ 5	24	+ 5	24	+ 5
10	17.3	27	27	+ 2	27	+ 2	27	+ 2	27	+ 2	27	+ 2	27	+ 2	27	+ 2
13	1481	292	292	+ 246	292	+ 246	292	+ 246	292	+ 246	292	+ 246	292	+ 246	292	+ 246
50	68	320	22	+ 208	22	+ 208	22	+ 208	22	+ 208	22	+ 208	22	+ 208	22	+ 208
33e18.9	94	94	94	-	94	-	94	-	94	-	94	-	94	-	94	-
11	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
11	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
13	24	129	129	+ 126	129	+ 126	129	+ 126	129	+ 126	129	+ 126	129	+ 126	129	+ 126
40	16	20	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-
40	14	11	24	+ 24	24	+ 24	24	+ 24	24	+ 24	24	+ 24	24	+ 24	24	+ 24
99e	24	10	41	+ 41	41	+ 41	41	+ 41	41	+ 41	41	+ 41	41	+ 41	41	+ 41
20	18	31	11	+ 11	11	+ 11	11	+ 11	11	+ 11	11	+ 11	11	+ 11	11	+ 11
40	13	12	37	+ 37	37	+ 37	37	+ 37	37	+ 37	37	+ 37	37	+ 37	37	+ 37
F	M															
50	126	15	20	+ 113	117	+ 117	117	+ 117	117	+ 117	117	+ 117	117	+ 117	117	+ 117
50	21	10	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25
15	10	62	151	+ 151	214	+ 214	214	+ 214	214	+ 214	214	+ 214	214	+ 214	214	+ 214
20	37	34	134	+ 134	96	+ 96	96	+ 96	96	+ 96	96	+ 96	96	+ 96	96	+ 96
100e11.3	13	12	277	+ 277	91	+ 91	91	+ 91	91	+ 91	91	+ 91	91	+ 91	91	+ 91
50	18	16	18	+ 18	18	+ 18	18	+ 18	18	+ 18	18	+ 18	18	+ 18	18	+ 18
50	20	19	10	+ 10	10	+ 10	10	+ 10	10	+ 10	10	+ 10	10	+ 10	10	+ 10
50	42	92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92	92	+ 92
37	41	94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94	94	+ 94
40	44	5	51	+ 51	139	+ 139	139	+ 139	139	+ 139	139	+ 139	139	+ 139	139	+ 139
72	50	51	51	+ 51	274	+ 274	274	+ 274	274	+ 274	274	+ 274	274	+ 274	274	+ 274
50	16	12	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25	25	+ 25
74	56	56	15	+ 15	15	+ 15	15	+ 15	15	+ 15	15	+ 15	15	+ 15	15	+ 15
100e	46	46	100e104	+ 104	104	+ 104	104	+ 104	104	+ 104	104	+ 104	104	+ 104	104	+ 104
38	1.1	22	21	+ 21	171	+ 171	171	+ 171	171	+ 171	171	+ 171	171	+ 171	171	+ 171
35	14.2	8	13	+ 13	195	+ 195	195	+ 195	195	+ 195	195	+ 195	195	+ 195	195	+ 195
95e	6	10	36	+ 36	97	+ 97	97	+ 97	97	+ 97	97	+ 97	97	+ 97	97	+ 97
40	8.2	6	12	+ 12	103	+ 103	103	+ 103	103	+ 103	103	+ 103	103	+ 103	103	+ 103
240	5	38	9	+ 9	86	+ 86	86	+ 86	86	+ 86	86	+ 86	86	+ 86	86	+ 86
50	5	55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55	55	+ 55
12 Month	High		Low		Stock		Div.		Yld.		PE		Sls.		100s	
1984	94	94	117	117	IverCo	12	103	14%	1376	1376	104	104	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	94	94	117	117	Jochyn	12	103	14%	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	94	94	117	117	JModen	12	103	14%	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	94	94	117	117	JonBett	21	85	12%	2176	2176	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	94	94	117	117	JohnAm	12	103	14%	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	94	94	117	117	Joule	12	103	14%	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
J																
K																
1984	9	9	KV Phs	78	54	54	376	376	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kvoso	10	55	55	176	176	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Krean	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kralitz	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Krester	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kretz	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Krueger	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kwir	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KyC wfa	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kinera	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	Kirk	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkM	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkP	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkR	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkT	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkW	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkZ	14	22	22	13	13	1276	1276	1254	1254	1876	1876	1524	1524
1984	9	9	KirkZ	14	22	22</										

Dollar Edge

Compiled by the Staff of *The Wall Street Journal*

NEW YORK — The dollar rose modestly against several major currencies but fell against the Japanese yen Thursday in light of Japanese pressure. German central bank officials tried to drive down the currency.

The dollar had fallen slightly in Europe but recovered in New York as traders who had sold dollars started buying the U.S. currency after running into resistance in their effort to drive it down, said Peter Larson, a vice president at Bear Stearns & Co.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.81 yen, down from Wednesday's close of 1.83.25. But against the Deutsche mark, the U.S. currency rose to 1.8235 from 1.8108 in the previous session.

The dollar also rose against the French franc to 1.5100 from the previous session, 1.5115. It was stronger than the French franc, rising to 1.45 from 1.2775.

The British pound slipped against the dollar, falling to 1.7120 from \$1.7175.

Some traders were looking forward to market reaction to Friday's U.S. unemployment figures and the nation.

The dollar was put under some pressure by repeated but apparently modest dollar sales by the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, dealers in Europe said.

The dollar closed in London at 1.59 Deutsche mark, down from 1.62 at Wednesday's close. It also ended at 151.75 yen, down from 133.60 at the previous close.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar fell to a closing 152.70 Japanese yen from 133.70 yen on Wednesday's close.

The dollar also fell against the pound in London. The British currency unit strengthened to close at \$1.7175, up from \$1.7125 on Wednesday.

The dollar dropped to 1.5100

**Thursday's
OTC
Prices**

DAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New
York time. Data compiled by the AP
consists of traded SEC. cities in terms of
closing price. It is updated twice a year.
See Top 100 Largest P.

OBSERVER

A Slip of the Quill

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Joseph Nohavicka, in a letter to The New York Times, raised a vexing philosophical question in defending the phrase "between you and I" on ground that Shakespeare used it in "The Merchant of Venice."

Grammatically, of course, Shakespeare was wrong. He should have written "between you and me."

In "The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare seems to have slipped accidentally. My guess is that he was writing along rapidly, maybe at the end of the day when he was tired, was wishing he'd never come up with this "Merchant of Venice" idea, and eager to get over to the Mermaid Tavern for a beer with Jonson and Burbage.

All writers get sloppy after the first four hours at the quill, the typewriter or even the word processor. His editor should have tracked him to the Mermaid to ask about the error.

"Bill, do you really want this line to read 'between you and I'? Or should I change it to you and me?"

From my experience with editors, I can imagine Shakespeare's getting testy about being interrupted with this question during the rewrite.

"Of course I don't want 'between you and I' dummy. It makes me sound illiterate. Change it to 'you and me.' You ought to have enough sense to fix things like that yourself without bothering me about them. What am I paying you for, anyhow?"

Possibly Shakespeare's editor had had enough abuse of this sort and decided to teach the great man a lesson, letting the error slip by so the whole London theater crowd would laugh at their golden boy's grammatical ignorance.

My theory that Shakespeare simply nodded off on this one is based on its context in the play. It comes in the text of a letter Shakespeare uses to advance the plot swiftly without getting bogged down in an expository scene.

There is no obvious artistic reason for writing the letter in sloppy English.

This brings us to the deeper question raised by Nohavicka's defense of Shakespearean error. The question is embodied in a common-place situation almost of us con-

front from time to time. It begins when we knock on a door and someone inside asks, "Who's there?"

What's your answer?

If you are a stranger with a voice unknown to the people inside, there is no problem. You say, "It's the meter reader" or, "It's Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B." and are told either to come in or go take a flying jump at the moon. If you are well known to the party within, however, chances are you say, "It's me."

That's grammatically wrong. Good English, of course, invokes the law of the predicate nominative, which calls for "It's I." Even better English, which eschews contractions, would be, "It is I."

Good English or bad? In this trite situation almost all of us instinctively choose the bad, and for sound reason. H.L. Mencken once explained it by saying that anybody who replied, "It is I" after being asked, "Who's there?" would never get through his door.

What Mencken was saying, and what 200 million "It's me" Americans instinctively understand, is that slavish adherence to good English may very well keep you standing outside doors you wish to open.

Speaking of Shakespeare, this is as true of the writing trades as it is of getting into Mencken's house. The writer whose English is so infelicitously correct that it never violates the laws is very likely a writer who will not be published until he learns when to break the laws painstakingly learned and dares to say, "In this case, wrong is better."

Sir Joseph Porter, remember, sang, "I thought so little they rewarded me by making me the ruler of the Queen's navel." Whereupon his relatives sang, "He thought so little they rewarded him by making him the ruler of the Queen's navel."

Correct English demanded "thought so little they rewarded him," and it was absolutely dead wrong.

Sometimes correct English is wrong and wrong English is right. The governing word is "sometimes." Shakespeare's once breaking a rule does not license everybody to break it forevermore, especially when it was one he broke late in the day while dreaming of the Mermaid Tavern.

New York Times Service

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

MAMI — "Ohhh no! Not Miami!" Steve Guttenberg moaned as he rose from his seat and looked up, his eyes fixed on a point near a large crystal chandelier hanging from the ceiling over his head.

Other patrons in the restaurant stopped eating and turned their heads toward the chandelier, their faces frozen in astonishment.

Then chaos erupted. Guttenberg whirled as though possessed by some invisible force while other diners were sent sprawling across white linens tablecloths.

The director Daniel Petrie stepped from behind the cameras to stop the action. He wasn't entirely pleased with the rehearsal.

"Folks," the director of "Cocoon: The Return" said gently to his actors, "you have to imagine this fireball whooshing around the room and going splat against that far wall."

Another voice came drifting out of the darkness from a balcony above the crowded set. "Dan, we've got to get that fireball moving faster." It was the technical liaison from George Lucas's Industrial Light & Magic in California, where special effects wizards would later add a fireball to the restaurant scene.

The striking thing about the scene was even less discernible than the invisible fireball. Of the 50 figures around the set, only six individuals were from California. All the others live and work in South Florida.

"When we filmed 'Cocoon' I in 1984 in St. Petersburg, we brought in more than 60 people from Hollywood, mostly technical crew in addition to the principal stars," said Richard D. Zanuck, the coproducer of that film and the sequel in production.

"On this film we had to bring in only eight key technical people. Everyone else is local. That shows you how fast Florida is coming along as a production center."

Dismissed in the past as a location state for steamy jungle pictures or sex flicks, the state and its motion picture industry have drawn growing numbers of first-rate productions, giving birth to a resident infrastructure of professional film crews rivaled outside

"Being on location is like giving



Don Ameche, Hume Cronyn and Wilford Brimley in Miami, making "Cocoon: The Return."

of Hollywood only by New York and Chicago.

a party that goes on for three months," Zanuck said.

The savings are not only in food and hotel bills, which run to about \$1,000 a week per crew member, more for stars. Florida is a right-to-work state, a situation that means film producers can avoid union workers and contracts. Union members, in fact,

were started with the idea of using them also as a lure for paying customers, just as Universal Studios in Los Angeles has become a major tourist attraction.

Miami's studio resources are more modest, but the city currently has the best skilled manpower for filming on location. Not surprisingly, the source of this talent is traceable to "Miami Vice," the hour-long weekly television series that relies on non-studio work.

"I figure, at the moment, Miami has the production crews to handle four major feature films at a time," said Eddie Knott, a key grip in charge of lighting on "Cocoon: The Return."

Knott said working in Florida was more enjoyable because the technical talent was fresh and eager to learn and work hard.

"The kids are really excellent

and know their stuff," said Knott, who said he was in the business 42 years.

The Florida weather, of course,

is a major factor. Night temperatures are nearly always comfortable, and the summer rainy season is not as much a drawback as one might think. Zanuck suggested.

"It's very predictable — a downpour every afternoon at 4 o'clock — so therefore you can work around it."

Another soothing element has been the cooperation of local and state officials and the public.

"Making a movie in Los Angeles has become such a hassle,"

Zanuck pointed out, "because of all the permits that must be acquired and even the resentment of closing a street to traffic, because it's all done at the time."

In Florida they still think

filmmaking is glamorous and are anxious to meet any reasonable request. They literally put our needs ahead of anything else and without all the paperwork.

Lili Zanuck recalled planning

night scenes on Biscayne Bay for

"Blue Lightning" and inquiring

how downtown skyscrapers usually dark after office hours could be illuminated.

"A few phone calls were made,

and we were assured that when we wanted it, the buildings would not

only turn their lights on but also

they would use whatever colors

we chose on specific floodlit

towers. You can't ask for anything more than that."

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Florida has a long way to go, of course, to begin to be compared with California or New York as a setting for motion pictures. Fifteen feature-length films were shot in Florida last year in comparison to 34 in New York and 65 in California.

Moreover, the state's share of revenue directly linked to movie and television production expenditures was minuscule (\$216 million) in 1987 compared to California's (\$6 billion). In addition, the bases of financial power that control film production are in New York and Los Angeles, and Florida banks have not shown much interest in moving into the field.

But the weakened union position in a right-to-work state has made union business agents in Florida more amenable to permitting work conditions that amount to significant savings.

"Outside of L.A. you can make individual deals with the unions," noted Lili Fini Zanuck, the film's other coproducer. "The scale is pretty close, but you can get breaks on overtime and night work."

Movie extras who could earn \$99.50 a day in Hollywood may make half that in Florida when deals are made to eliminate eight-hour minimum pay provisions or when the number of extras hired

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PEOPLE

Australian Ballet Wins Audience in Moscow

The Australian Ballet won a tumultuous reception and five curtain calls from a packed Moscow theater for the first-ever performance in the Soviet capital of John Cranko's version of Sergei Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet." But the company's prima ballerina, Christine Walsh, watched rather than danced the role of Juliet because her partner Steven Heathcote was ill. That place was taken by Lisa Pavey and Greg Horne, married earlier this year, who turned in dazzling performances.

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Britain a Huge

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what is perhaps

one of the largest

military facil-

ties in the world,

British announced on Friday

that it has reached

an agreement to

build air bases in

Iran's Air Force

in return for

the use of British

air bases in

Iran.

Iran's Air Force

has said it

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